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PORTSMOUTH, N. H. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1902.

The Portsmouth Daily Republican merged
with The Herald July 1, 1902.

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We solicit an interview on the subject.

Thomas G. Lester,
Shop and Yard
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DOOR MATS
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BASKETS. LANTERNS.
BARREL HEADERS.
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KEROSENE OIL.

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65 MARKET STREET.

SPEAKERSHIP.

Who Will Be Successor To
Henderson?

Uncertainty Injects New Interest
Into Congressional Elections.

Some Of The Prominent Possibilities
For The Position.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 23.—The recent dramatic declination of Speaker Henderson, of Iowa, to accept renomination as a candidate for congress has injected into the approaching congressional elections a new issue and a new interest. To republicans, to the country at large, the elections in the several districts assume an importance only second to that possessed by election for the

most likely successor to the latter. In fact, Mr. Sherman was strong in the running against David B. Henderson at that time, and was understood to have withdrawn only in

business first and pleasure afterwards.

James A. Hemenway, of Indiana, another leading republican representative for speakership, was first elected to the 54th Congress in 1884. During his first term in the house he received an unprecedented honor for a representative of his standing, in being appointed by Speaker Reed a member of the committee on appropriations. He continued a member of that committee during his second congressional term. Born at Booneville in 1850, he is regarded as a self-made man, having begun life in a tannery and worked his way into law and politics.

Like Mr. Cannon, he is a strong Middlewest possibility for the speakership, and in the event of the former being made speaker, Mr. Hemenway would probably be taken care of by being given the chairmanship of the appropriations committee.

One of the most prominent republican representatives on the floor of the house, and a possible candidate for the speakership, is Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland, Maine. He came to congress as the successor of Nelson Dingley. His speeches in

the speaker. He was one of the signers of the minority report on the exclusion of Representative Roberts of Utah, in 1891, saying that while he disapproved of polygamy he saw

ninety-eight, he is a native of Memphis, Tenn., was educated at the Military Institute of Frankfort, Ky., the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn., the University of Virginia, and finally at that of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was a classmate of the present kaiser. He began the practice of law in 1877, and is the owner of a large cotton plantation. In 1892 he was elected to congress for the first time. In 1895 he favored free coinage and tariff reduction, and caused international bimetallism a "farce." An anti-expansionist, in 1898 he said to congress, during a Philippine debate: "Who will haul down the American flag in the islands? Balderdash! I say that the American people will haul it down." In March, 1902, he was appointed a member of the National democratic campaign committee.

Oscar W. Underwood of the Ninth Alabama district is a possibility for the speakership should the next house be democratic. Born in Louisville, Ky., in 1862 he was educated at the University of Virginia and went to Birmingham, Ala., in 1884. He was chairman of the democratic committee

Rep. J. S. Williams.

reference to the wishes of Senator Platt, of New York. For a time he was regarded as a sure thing for the office, and it was generally believed that he was the personal choice of President McKinley. Mr. McKinley nominated him for general appraiser at New York, which, though practically a life office, he declined at the instigation it was said, of his own constituents, who desired that he retain his seat in congress.

In his speakership race against Henderson, Sherman had but one formidable opponent, Sereno Payne of Auburn, N. Y., then chairman of the ways and means committee. When he retired from the speakership contest, Sherman was believed to have secured 83 votes out of the 92 necessary to secure the caucus nomination.

He has been six times elected to congress and defeated once.

Congressman "Joe" Cannon, of Illinois, will doubtless be the strongest Middlewest candidate for speaker. In



Speaker Henderson.

congress have won for him comparisons to Blaine and Reed. He had previously served in the Maine legislature and has been attorney-general of the state. At one time he was mentioned as candidate for the United States senate against Eugene Hale. Last summer Mr. Littlefield was spoken of as a possible future speaker, and it was rumored that he would have the support of President Roosevelt, whose recent selection of the famous Maine congressman to father the anti-trust law seemed to back up that view. Congressman Littlefield is one of the tallest men in the house, spare and lean of figure, and with an immense capacity for work.

The son of York county Baptist minister, he began his political career as a Maine assemblyman in 1885, being chosen as the speaker of the legislature. He was a delegate at large to the National republican convention in 1899. While a loyal republican, Mr. Littlefield openly opposed

great danger in congress establishing precedents such as those involved in the disqualification of the Mormon representative.

He is said to be even more radical than Roosevelt; is equally frank in his opinions and always ready for a fight. He is fond of horses and the drama, and one of his aphorisms is that "Congress must regulate the trusts."

Frank W. Cushman takes rank among republican congressmen who may possibly succeed to the speakership. By birth an Iowa man, he passed many years in Washington, the state from which he entered the 56th congress, hailing from Tacoma, as successor to the famous James Hamilton Lewis. He is about 37 years old, was formerly Wyoming cowboy, and taught school and studied law in winter evenings. His tall, lank figure caused him to be called the "Abe Lincoln" of Washington streets. He has been against free silver and was always a sound money advocate. In

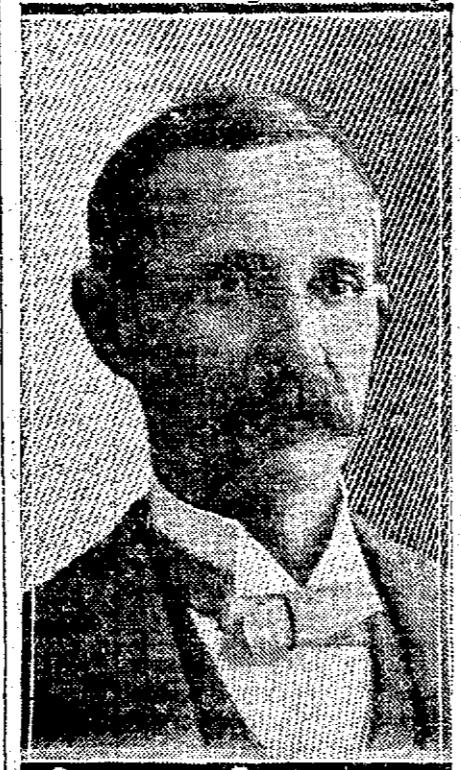
of the ninth district of Alabama in 1882, being sent to congress two years later. In politics he has favored Cuban reciprocity, and was opposed to the increase of the army in February, 1901. In December of that year he succeeded Bailey of Texas as a member of the committee on rules. In January, 1901, he denounced the Olmsted resolution for an inquiry into negro disfranchisement in the South.

David A. De Armond, of the 12th Missouri district, is a prominent democratic congressman who may be in the race for speaker. Born in Blair County, Pa., in 1844, he removed to Missouri and there has been state senator, circuit judge and supreme court commissioner. He was elected to the 52nd congress in 1891 over W. B. Lewis, republican. He believes in a tariff for revenue only and in the principles of reciprocity. He favors pensions for worthy ex-soldiers. He has advocated free coinage of gold and silver at the old ratio; a lower tariff with ultimate free trade; and an income tax. In Dec. 1898 he attacked the autocratic methods of Speaker Reed. He is a small, lean man of frigid aspect but warm convictions.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The young people are specially invited to the revival service this evening. If Mr. Jones can be present he will give the address. The service will be very helpful and interesting to all.

A TROLLEY RIDE
Over the new line FROM
PORTSMOUTH TO
EXETER
Would not be complete without
MEALS AT
SQUAMSCOTT
N. S. Willey, HOUSE Proprietor
EXETER, N. H.
NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®



Rep. D'Armond.



Rep. J. E. Burton.

presidency itself. On the results rests the determination of the question of the speakership of the next house.

The speaker of the house of repre-

sentatives has always been an im-

portant figure in national legislation,

but in recent years his impor-

tance has grown to greatly increased dimensions. He is a figure only second in power to the president himself, and in some respects his power is greater. At this time, when there is di-

vergence on vital issues in republican ranks, the elections are awaited to

learn not merely the answer whether republicans or democrats shall domi-

nate the house, but, in event of the

success of the republicans, how the

country regards the issues now before

it for consideration. With republi-

cans in the majority and the selection

of office in the country.

One of these, Representative James

Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, who,

as a republican, represents the 25th

district of New York, was mentioned

some two years ago, at the time of

the resignation of Speaker Reed, as

the most likely successor to the latter.

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Oscar W. Underwood of the Ninth

Poverty Is A Curse

IT MEANS WANT, COLD, HUNGER,
VICE, SHAME AND CRIME.

Yet There Are Pious People Who
Prate About Its Blessings and Try
to Justify Its Existence From the
Words of the Saviors.

History repeats itself. Just as in
the past, no evil has been attacked
but that "some sooty brow would bless
it and approve it with a text," so now
the most serious question with us is
the question of poverty, and the
apology which pious men make for not
removing the cause of this evil is
touched in the words of Jesus, "Ye
have the poor always with you." Jesus
might have said: "Slaves ye have
always with you." He might have said:
"Emperors ye have always with you."
He might have said: "Lepers ye have
always with you." The people to
whom he spoke never knew a civilization
without these. He stated what
was a fact, that when he was gone
there would still be opportunity to help
the poor. To distort this statement
into meaning that never in all the
centuries could men hope to solve the prob-
lem of poverty—this interpretation is
either puerile or malicious—although
it is continually made by men who
think well of themselves both for wisdom
and piety.

Not only do men resign themselves to
the inevitability of poverty, but they
even try to persuade themselves that
poverty is a blessing. They never think
it is a blessing to themselves, but they
talk softly about the blessings of other
people's poverty. General Booth of the
Salvation Army recently preached a
sermon in which he gave seven reasons
for considering poverty a blessing. The
Salvation Army claims to have fed
Christmas day in New York city 25,000
people. Monstrous! Seven reasons for
the blessedness of eating your Christ-
mas dinner at a charity trough with
25,000 other paupers! The blessings of
poverty! You might as well talk of
the gentleness of a Dakota blizzard.
It would be as appropriate to speak of
a balmy St. Louis cyclone. Cannot the
preachers give us a sermon on the
hopefulness of despair or on the pleasurable-
ness of pain? I have heard it
said of these preachers that they think
in their hearts. They seem to me to
think in their stomachs. Poverty means
want, cold, hunger, shame, hate, vice,
crime; it means bodily sickness and
moral degradation.

Poverty is a curse and I know of no
work so deeply religious and so truly
in accord with the spirit of the Nazarene
as the work of using the political
tools that are within our reach in this
republic to put an end to the wrongs
which breed poverty in the sight of
plenty and cause the slums of human
misery to mock the triumphs of civi-

lization.

Let us not blaspheme the memory of

that Lover of Men by quoting big

words against those who point the way

to a higher civilization in which pov-

erty as we know it will not be. Let

us rather address ourselves to this

splendid task as the only way in which

we in our time have opportunity to

continue his work in the world.

In the garret of a tenement house
which stands in the shadow of five
churches there lived a family with
seven children. During the intense
heat of last July the youngest, a nurs-
ing baby, fell sick. In a single day it
wilted like a flower. Night brought no
relief. All night long the ugly brick
walls gave forth heat like great hu-
man ovens. The mother carried the
little sufferer down in the street in the
hope of finding a breath of air. She
went to a market place near by and,
sitting on the curbstone, rocked the
 babe in her arms, watching its twitching
hands and pleading face. The old
athedral clock tolled away the hours
at last, the clatter of hoofs and rumble
of wheels announced the rising tide of
humanity. But that day brought no
light to the mother's heart, for in the
gray dawn of that morning she saw
the light of her life go out, and on her
arms she felt the heaving of death.
You may read in the health reports
that the baby died of some disease
with a Latin name. It died of starva-
tion.

The father works from 6 in the morn-
ing until 7 at night. On Saturday he
works until 12 at night. On Sunday he
works until noon. For all this he re-
ceives \$7 a week. A more sober, hon-
est, industrious, willing man never
ived. And the mother? Ah, the strug-
gle she has had to make \$7 satisfy
the claims of the landlord and the
rover, and pay for shoes and clothes
and school books! The truth is, she
is not enough to eat, and the baby,
therefore, was not properly nourished.
No puny body became the culture
round for disease germs, which it
could have had a chance of resisting.
It had had good food and pure air,
of having these, it died, virtually, of
starvation.

Mother, have you known what it
means to stand in the lonely nursery
with arms so empty and breasts so
full? Fathers, have you listened in
ain for the music of the little feet
and the merry voice in the silent hall?
Are not these common experiences of
joy and sorrow taught you the great
lesson of human brotherhood? How
long will you insult your unfortunate
blossoms with aims? When will you
see the need of changing the laws that
make them justice? When will you
turn to hear in the cry of these chil-
dren of poverty the voice of your
christ? "Inasmuch as ye have done
unto one of the least of these, ye
have done unto me."—Rev. Herbert
Bigelow, Pilgrim, Cincinnati.



HOW MANY CIGARS will the United States collect Taxes on during the Month of December, 1902?

(Cigars bearing \$3.00 per thousand tax)

\$142,500.00 will be given in January, 1903, to the persons whose estimates are nearest to the number of cigars on which \$3.00 tax per thousand is paid during the month of December, 1902, as shown by the total sales of stamps made by the United States Internal Revenue Department during December, 1902.

Distribution will be made as follows:

To the (1) person estimating the closest	\$5,000.00 in cash
To the (2) persons whose estimates are next closest	5,000.00 "
To the (3) persons whose estimates are next closest	5,000.00 "
To the (10) persons whose estimates are next closest	5,000.00 "
To the (20) persons whose estimates are next closest	5,000.00 "
To the (22) persons whose estimates are next closest	2,500.00 "
To the (50) persons whose estimates are next closest	2,500.00 "
To the (100) persons whose estimates are next closest	2,500.00 "
To the (8,000) persons whose estimates are next closest	20,000.00 "
To the (8,000) persons whose estimates are next closest	15,000.00 "
To the 80,000 persons whose estimates are next closest we will send	75,000.00
85,218 to each one box of 50 "Cromo" Cigars (value \$2.00 per box).	\$142,500.00
85,218 persons.	

Every 100 bands from above named cigars will entitle you to four estimates.

(One "Floradora" band counting as two bands from the 5 cent cigars mentioned; and no less than 100 bands will be received at any one time for estimates.)

Information which may be of value in making estimates—the number of Cigars now bearing \$3.00 Tax per thousand, for which Stamps were purchased, appears below:

In December, 1900, 467,002,208 Cigars.	In March, 1902, 516,500,027 Cigars.
" December, 1901, 479,312,170 "	" April, 1902, 516,835,163 "
" January, 1902, 490,993,717 "	" May, 1902, 523,025,007 "
" February, 1902, 445,405,483 "	

In case of a tie in estimates the amount offered will be divided equally among those entitled to it. Distribution of the awards will be made as soon after January 1st, 1903, as the figures are obtainable from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States for December.

Write your full name and Post Office Address plainly on packages containing bands. The Postage, or Express charges on your package must be fully prepaid, in order for your estimate to participate.

All estimates under this offer must be forwarded before December 1st, 1902, to the FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

You do not lose the value of your bands. Receipts will be sent you for your bands, and these receipts will be just as good as the bands themselves in securing Presents. One band from "Floradora," or two bands from any of the other Cigars mentioned above, will count in securing Presents the same as one tag from "Star," "Horse Shoe," "Spear Head," "Standard Navy," "Old Peach and Honey," "J. T." "Master Workman," "Flyer Heldstock," "Jolly Tar," "Boot Jack," "Old Honesty," "Razor," or "Planet" Tobacco; or one "Sweet Caporal" Cigarette Box.

Send each estimate on a separate piece of paper, with your name and address plainly written on each. Blank forms for estimates will be mailed upon application.

Illustrated Catalogue of Presents for 1903 and 1904 will be ready for distribution about October 1st, 1902, and will be mailed on receipt of ten cents, or ten tobacco tags, or twenty cigar bands.

For more information, apply to the FLORODORA TAG COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J.

Or write to the residence corner of Eighth and Main streets, or at Suite No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 5510, 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518, 5519, 5520, 5521, 5522, 5523, 5524, 5525, 5526, 5527, 5528, 5529, 5530, 5531, 5532, 5533, 5534, 5535, 5536, 5537, 5538, 5539, 55310, 55311, 55312, 55313, 55314, 55315, 55316, 55317, 55318, 55319, 55320, 55321, 55322, 55323, 55324, 55325, 55326, 55327, 55328, 55329, 55330, 55331, 55332, 55333, 55334, 55335, 55336, 55337, 55338, 55339, 55340, 55341

THE HERALD.

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FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1902.

Moorfield Storey made a speech on "Imperialism" before the New Century Club in Boston on Wednesday evening, in which, after throwing the customary anti-imperialistic mud at the American soldier and the American people, he declared that "the Filipinos will never become reconciled to the United States, any more than the Irish people will ever become reconciled to England." With that cranky anti-imperialist the wish in this case is undoubtedly father to the thought. It would almost break his heart to believe that the Filipinos were ever to become prosperous, happy and contented under the American flag. He would much rather see them all dead.

The Massachusetts railroad commissioners have reported, in regard to the collision at Pittsfield, Mass., between a trolley car and the president's carriage, by which William Craig, the secret service officer, was instantly killed and the president and Gov. Crane injured, that at the time of the accident the car was running at a reckless rate of speed in a very dangerous place. The motorman is severely criticised, and the management of the railway company is blamed for not having made a rule regulating the speed at which cars should be run at that dangerous spot, at all times. The commissioners say "a motorman has no right when crossing a street to assume that at the sound of his gong all other trams will surrender the right of way to him"—the inference being that this motorman did assume that, or something of the kind, although the commissioners do not say so. What action, if any, will be taken by the authorities against the motorman, or by the heirs of William Craig against the railway company, which from the report of the commissioners appears clearly to be responsible for his death, has not been stated.

MORGAN FORCED TO ACT.

By way of London we hear that J. Pierpont Morgan did not willingly bring the fight with the miners to an

THE SAMOAN VERDICT.

The decision of the Samoan controversy in favor of Germany and against the United States and Great Britain will arise in this country some surprise and a little chagrin, but no protest. The ruling of the King of Sweden and Norway will be accepted as final; the claims will be paid and the incident will be closed, leaving only a feeling of regret that an unintentional wrong was done by American officials to Germany, coupled with gladness that the United States retains its place among the leading advocates of international arbitration.

The real issues of the Samoan question were settled by the partition of the islands. The case in which King Oscar is judge involved no point of honor and no national sentiment. What bitterness was aroused by the deaths of four of our sailors, at the hands of natives at Apia, long ago died away and the close of the dispute that once might have led to war finds this country ready to accept the verdict that the landing of its marines, which seemed a righteous and necessary act, was a wrong for which we owe compensation.

In all respects it was one of the controversies which lend themselves to arbitration and, like the Pious fund case, is a happy augury of the good that will come to all nations in the future from the results of The Hague convention. We do not believe that wars are done with. For generations to come, if not for all time, questions that involve the integrity of a nation or the honor of a race will be submitted to no arbitration save that of battle. But the tendency to leave all minor disagreements to the reason and justice of impartial judges is constantly increasing. It is good cause for national pride that the United States, in the recent cases of Mexico and Samoa as in the more important one of the Bering Sea fisheries, has been foremost among the allies of peace in prompt submission to its claims and complete acceptance of the verdict of the arbitrators.—New York Mail and Express.

WANTED A "GROUND-SOAKER."

A writer on some quaint customs of the colored people of Virginia in The Richmond Religious Herald relates that on one occasion the people all begged the old preacher to appoint a day of fasting and prayer for rain which he did. At the appointed time the house was crowded with people, all anxious for rain. After reading a chapter in the Bible the good old brother prayed as follows: "Oh, Lord, thou doth see our sad conditions! Our streams are dried up! Our grass is parched up! Our crops are withering! Oh, Lord, we need rain! Yet the heavens seem like brass and the earth iron. We beg and beseech thee, O Lord, to send us rain! But we don't want a mizzlin', drizzlin' rain; for that would not wet our ground. And we don't want a lashing, splashing rain neither; for that would wash our hillsides away. But O, Lord, do give us an old fashioned, steady ground-soaker! that the earth may bring forth food for man and beast, and Brother Double-head Bob Burton's pond may fill up and his mill be able to crush the corn and he may make a few more runs of his mill for the benefit of the brethren." The members all responded to this with a hearty amen, evidently considering that it expressed their wants exactly.

KITTERY POINT.

Kittery Point, Me., Oct. 24.

Mrs. W. H. Goodwin of Jamaica Plain, Mass., has closed her beautiful summer residence at Gerrish Island and with her horses and carriages and retinue of servants, left for her city home.

The initial meeting of the ladies' circle of the Congregational church for the season was held on Wednesday afternoon and evening with Mrs. Moses G. Borey. The attendance was large and many plans were formulated for the coming winter. A fine supper was served and the evening given up to sociability.

Considerable hard wood is being hauled out of the woods this fall and is meeting a ready sale. Many households have decided to burn wood all winter.

C. Henry Blake is enjoying a vacation from his duties at the grocery store of Thomas Clarkson and Son.

The historic Pillar house is receiving some much needed repairs at the hands of a force of carpenters.

The new residence of Mrs. Fred D. Grace is a very handsome building and an ornament to that part of our village.

The repairs to the two cars of our street railway which were slightly injured last week are fast nearly completed. It was a singular accident and the employees are entitled to the highest praise for their coolness. Only the slightest jar was caused when the two cars came together.

For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like
SCOTT & BOWNE, 499 Pearl street, New York

end, by forcing the coal road presidents to agree to arbitration, but was himself forced to take that action by President Roosevelt, who made it clear to the great trust promoter, through an intermediary, that his vast financial interests would be attacked unless he heeded the cry of the coalless public for relief.

The inside history of the change of front on the part of the coal barons may never be made public, but certain it is that Morgan gave the word for surrender, and that he is not the man to give up a fight until it is absolutely necessary to do so.

The financial Colossus probably found that the foundation under his widespread legs was giving way, and that it was necessary to make concessions to save himself from financial collapse.

POOR WOMAN.

The Chicago Record-Herald thinks here is a widow who merits pity. When Henry Heimenz, Jr., of St. Louis died the other day, he left \$1,000,000 and a will which provided that his widow, who inherited the entire fortune, was to strew the grave of his first wife with flowers every Sunday and on the anniversaries of her birth and death. This probably is the acme of refined cruelty. If the testator had provided that the widow, in order to keep the money, must climb a greased pole every Sunday morning, or give up corsets, or do her own washing, other women might have gone to her and encouraged her with the assurance that the money was worth the sacrifice, but to be compelled to strew flowers on the grave of the lady who is now, let us hope, happy with the gentleman in paradise will undoubtedly be regarded by sober-minded women as too much. The courts should interfere in this case and wipe out the obligation as being unnecessarily cruel and oppressive."

FUNERAL TO BE HELD SATURDAY.

DAY.

The funeral services of Mrs. Hosea G. Mason whose sudden death from heart failure occurred Wednesday morning, will be held Saturday afternoon at half-past two from the Baptist church in Newmarket, of which he was a member.

Mrs. Mason was the first president of the local Woman's Relief Corps. She held this office for three years and was later connected with the state and national staffs of this organization and always took great interest in the work. The burial service of the Women's Relief Corps will be conducted by delegation from the corps of this city which will accompany the body on the 8.30 a. m. train Saturday.

Mrs. Mason was also a member of the Eastern Star Lodge of Exeter. Prayers for the immediate family will be held at the residence Saturday morning, and the interment will be made in the family plot in Newmarket where her father, mother, sister and one brother are also buried.

She leaves a husband, and two sons, Frank E. Mason of Boston and Dr. Geo. L. Mason, U. S. A., now serving in the Philippines.

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ELOPING COUPLE.

The police of this city are on the watch for a married man and married woman who eloped together from Lewiston, Me., and purchased tickets for this city. Both deserted families in the Maine city.

THEORIES ABOUT FOOD.

Also a Few Facts on the Same Subject.

We hear much nowadays about health foods and hygienic living, about vegetarianism and many other fads along the same line.

Restaurants may be found in the large cities where no meat, pastry or coffee is served and the food crank is in his glory, and arguments and theories galore advanced to prove that meat was never intended for human stomachs, and almost make us believe that our sturdy ancestors who lived four score years in robust health on roast beef, pork and mutton must have been grossly ignorant of the laws of health.

Our forefathers had other things to do than formulate theories about the food they ate. A warm welcome was extended to any kind from bacon to acorns.

A healthy appetite and common sense are excellent guides to follow in matters of diet, and a mixed diet of grains, fruits and meats is undoubtedly the best.

As compared with grains and vegetables, meat furnishes the most nutrient in a highly concentrated form and is digested and assimilated more quickly than vegetables and grains.

Dr. Julius Remmison on this subject says: "Nervous persons, persons run down in health and of low vitality should eat meat and plenty of it. If the digestion is too feeble at first it may be easily corrected by the regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. Two of these excellent tablets taken after dinner will digest several thousand grains of meat, eggs or other animal food in three hours, and no matter how weak the stomach may be, no trouble will be experienced if a regular practice is made of using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply the pepsin and diastase necessary to perfect digestion, and every form of indigestion will be overcome by their use.

Phinney's band is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific, having played in all the principal cities in the United States, returning again and again, as their time will permit, for a reengagement. The close affinity between Conductor Frederick Phinney and his men is most noticeable, and is one of the strong points of his success.



VOLUNTEER ORGANIST TONIGHT.

No play has been presented so far this season that has met with such universal success as has The Volunteer Organist. The amount of business it has done has been something phenomenal, receipts in many theaters far surpassing the most sanguine hopes of both local and traveling manager.

The reason for all this good fortune can be explained in no other way than that the piece happens to be just what patrons of the theatre want, and that this is contained in The Volunteer Organist is proved by the way the people flock to the theatre in which the piece is given. The play comes to Music hall this Friday evening.

COMING HERE SATURDAY.

The great reputation of Phinney's band and its predecessor, the Iowa State band, has been gained by the untiring efforts of Conductor Frederick Phinney; his thorough knowledge of music and his long experience in the work, coupled with his success in gathering together the best talent obtainable, has placed him in a position to give his audiences the very best.

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Atlantic to the Pacific, having played in all the principal cities in the United States, returning again and again, as their time will permit, for a reengagement.

The close affinity between Conductor Frederick Phinney and his men is most noticeable, and is one of the strong points of his success.

REPERTOIRE NEXT WEEK.

During the engagement of the Bennett & Moulton company, which begins Saturday's engagement at Music Hall next Monday, a number of metropolitan successes will be added to its extensive and popular repertoire. The same care and attention to detail that has heretofore characterized all productions by the Bennett and Moulton companies will be prominent features of the presentation of these latest successes. New scenes, new furniture, properties and equipment will be employed, and the company for this season have been especially engaged for their adaptation to the various roles assigned to them. The opening play has been selected with a view of showing the full strength of the company to the best advantage, and it will be presented for the first time in this city at the people's popular prices. The stock of special scenery, etc., is so great that they are enabled to make complete productions of every play they present. A matinee will be given on Saturday.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

If there is one play on the American stage that can be said to have perennial popularity, it surely is The Old Homestead, with Denman Thompson in the familiar role of Joshua Whitcomb, the Yankee farmer. Year after year this old New England idyll is presented to an admiring public, and now that Mr. Thompson starts out on his seventeenth season, both the actor and the play seem to be greater favorites than ever. His engagement at the Boston Theatre began last Monday evening, and, judging by the size and enthusiasm of the audience, the present season is to prove a record breaker in point of patronage and popularity. There was not a vacant seat in the auditorium

U. S. Swett has the foundation in and the lumber on the lot for a new house on Love lane.

Sheriff Jerome B. Johnson of Oyster Bay, Nassau County, N. Y., with Mrs. Johnson has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Gibson the past week and renewing old friendships around town.

Mrs. George Simmerton and Mrs. Charles Trafton have been passing a few days at Mrs. Simmerton's former home in Leominster, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dearborn of Somerville, Mass., have been the guests of Mrs. S. E. Bouler for a few days.

DETROIT SAILS TOMORROW.

The U. S. S. Detroit, which has been undergoing an extensive overhauling at this navy yard, will sail tomorrow for Boston, to go into dry dock there. The officials here do not wish to take any chances in docking the cruiser here, as she will have all her guns and stores aboard and thus be quite a heavy proposition for this dry dock, which is not considered hardly equal to the task.

NEED MORE SIDE TRACKS.

Thirty car loads of freight were hauled to Freeman's point this morning for the White Mountain Paper company. The enormous amount of freight received daily by this company has necessitated additional side tracks on the company's property and a large gang of men will be put at work immediately.

and even standing room itself was at a premium before the curtain rose on the opening scene of the performance. As it was on Monday evening so it has been every evening since then, and old-timers who realize the number of times Denman Thompson has visited Boston and the big New England playhouse marvel at the extraordinary attendance.

The engagement is for four weeks, including Wednesday and Saturday matinees. There is no advance in prices.

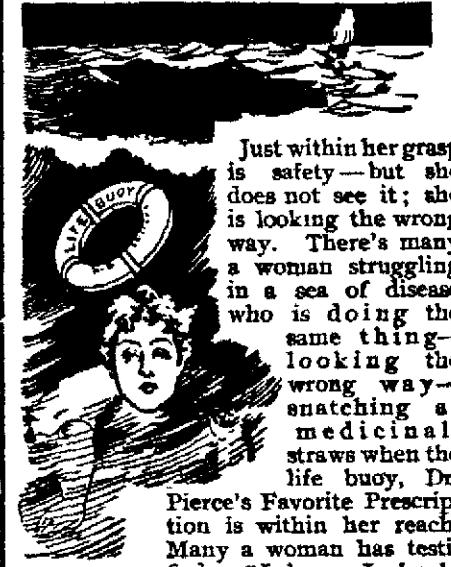
OTHER BOSTON THEATRE ATTRACTIONS.

Fred C. Whitney is said to be scoring the triumph of his managerial career with Stange and Edwards' new comic opera, When Johnny Comes Marching Home, which will be seen for the first time in New England at the Boston Theatre next month. The story deals with the Civil war. Other notable attractions to be seen at the Boston Theatre this season are In Old Kentucky, Way Down East, Foxy Grandpa, Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick, and the annual engagement of the Maurice Grau Grand Opera company.

EDESON WILL DEPICT AMERICAN TYPES.

Robert Edeson's farewell New York appearance in "Soldiers of Fortune" will begin at the Harlem opera house on Monday, Nov. 3rd. Mr. Edeson will next be seen in New York in January, 1904, presenting at Mr. Henry B. Harris' new Hudson theatre a new play of American life, it being Mr. Edeson's intention to confine himself the next few years to the depiction of American types.

It is said that church bells are now being made of glass toughened so hard that it will not crack. The tone is said to be beyond anything yet invented, perfect, soft and sonorous.



Pierce's Favorite Prescription is within her reach. Many a woman has testified: "I should not be alive to-day but for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription." This famous medicine establishes regularity, dries weeping drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness.

Weak and sick women, especially those suffering from diseases of long standing, are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I take pleasure in writing to let you know the great good I received from your 'Favorite Prescription' and your 'Pleasant Pellets' says Mrs. Nora Gaddie of Rio, Rio Co., Ky. "I have had a bad case of rheumatism for a year and a half and one or two vials of the 'Pleasant Pellets' think I have been in my grave had it not been for your medicine. I have been about four months in bed and have lost all my appetite, could not sleep at night, was nervous, had backache, black spots on my limbs, and sick headache all the time. I had not had sick headache since I took your medicine."

"'Favorite Prescription' makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure disease and sick headaches.

Many a Portsmouth Reader Knows It Well.

There is a way open to convince the greatest skeptic. Scores of Portsmouth people have made it possible. The public statement of their experience is proof the like of which has never been produced before in Portsmouth. Read this case of it given by a citizen:

Mr. James Snow of No. 5 Daniel street, assistant cashier at Nickerson's: "I was under the care of physicians, but their medicine did me no good. I took any quantity of advertised remedies in vain, seeking for a cure. I had a tenderness and soreness over my kidneys that made any sudden movement agony. Deafness in my head and that tired feeling haunted me. I wore more plasters than would fill a trunk and yet I did not take a whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills. The aching and lameness was gone. I tried so many medicines and had experienced so much suffering that I have no hesitation in saying that Doan's Kidney Pills are ahead of anything I have ever used and if I am ever troubled again, and I may be, I know what to do."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

COAL MINERS AT WORK.

Long Period Of Idleness At Last At An End.

Unfavorable Conditions Delay Beginning Of Operations In Some Cases.

The Output On The First Day Was About Fifty Per Cent. Less Than Normal.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—The resumption of mining throughout the anthracite region was not as general as was expected.

Unlooked for difficulties were encountered in the shape of water and accumulated gas. Dangerous roofs which threatened to fall and entomb the miners were also discovered in many of the collieries. The mine superintendents would take no chances and the mining of coal was put off until all parts of the underground workings could be made safe. This will take a few days yet and it will take weeks before the mines can be put in full operation.

From reports received from the entire anthracite region, the number of mines in operation is given as a little less than two-thirds of the total number, but the output of coal was less than half the normal.

Two Miners Buried.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 23.—Two returned strikers, who were working with a gang of rock men on the night shift at the William A. colliery in Lackawanna tonight, were buried beneath a fall of rocks and badly crushed. One man died of his injuries and the other is in a critical condition.

The First Day Of Work.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 23.—Reports from the entire anthracite region show that about sixty-seven per cent. of the mines are in operation today. The collieries in the Lackawanna region are in better shape for working than those in any other part of the region. The collieries in the Wyoming region with a small output are in good shape, being free from gas and water, but the lower mines are still hampered by water. The same condition of affairs exists in the Lehigh region.

In the Schuylkill region the large mines are reported to be in better condition for working than was expected.

All the mines in operation will be short in their normal output today, but by tomorrow it is expected almost the full output will be reached. After such a long spell of idleness the miners and laborers are "soft" and not capable of doing as hard a day's work as when they were "seasoned."

Reports are coming in from all over the mining region that many engineers, firemen, pumpmen, carpenters and company hands have failed to get their places back. The old employees are faring better with the individual companies than with the large companies. A delegation of carpenters made up of employees from many collieries in the Wyoming region called at President Mitchell's headquarters at noon and laid their grievances before him. They said miners and laborers had no trouble in getting work, but other employees holding good paying positions before they went out, generally found their places filled with other men and the superintendents said there would be no change for the present. Mr. Mitchell advised his callers to be patient and wait developments.

We Must Wait A Few Days.

Reading, Pa., Oct. 23.—The Reading railway officials do not expect any coal mined today to be brought down before late tonight or early tomorrow. They do not believe, however, that anthracite will be moving in any great quantities before early next week. About 100,000 tons is looked for the first week against a normal weekly average of 240,000 tons. All loaded coal trains are to be given pre-

houses were completely destroyed. The stream of lava, which was very deep, flowed for a distance of three miles from the crater.

Lake Coatepeque, which lies at the foot of the volcano, was flooded with boiling sulphur from the principal crater, the water becoming hot enough to cook eggs in it.

Fears were entertained of further disaster.

The volcano was still in eruption when the passengers left Guatemala.

DOWN ON THE "DUMP."

Blessed be the City Improvement society for the work of excommunication, so to speak, along the shores of the old South pond!

By the way, readers of this paper, did you ever take a ramble to the "Dump" for the purpose of material—by inspecting that which has materially helped to form the Marginal road at the South pond?

"Dump!" Well, that was a happy idea for a name, and much better, too, considering the foundation incumbrances, than "Knights' Boulevard" with all its once promised, highly colored beauty.

It was out of chaos, we are told, that the kingdom of earth was formed, and it certainly is out of chaos that the promenade around the pond will some day come to beauty's full fruition if the voluminous deposits can be depended upon.

Pandora once had a box which was said to contain Everything, and with Hope at the bottom, too; in these more modern times Portsmouth has one, too,—down on the Dump—a most remarkable receptacle, a veritable "object" lesson (many of 'em) and worthy of closest study by the curious minded. Entrance fee is not charged, the school is always open, and if the student who enters does not get considerable enlightenment as to "how things go" in this world of change, he or she must be in need of an indefinite vacation.

Recently the curiosity of a resident led him to take a ramble along this "oasis of deposit," as Mark Twain would call it, and the ensuing was his carefully noted observation list of tributes found in a space some twenty-five feet square:

Wire brush, lantern, felt hat, matches, muslin ruffle, glass bottles, dead cat, rope, cotton wadding, ribbon, feathers, corset—oh! as the Chicago Record-Herald lately put it:

Within that worn-out corset there perhaps
A maiden's heart once broke; those
ragged flaps
May have enfolded innocence or
creaked
Beneath the arms of half a hundred
chaps.
That old shoe lying on the scrap heap
there
May once have pained a haughty mil-
lionaire,
Or sent a lover flying from his love
And filled him full of bruises and des-
pair.

Omar Khayyam must have seen the Portsmouth "Dump!"

But let us continue the revelations on the borders of the pond: door mat, wash boiler, umbrellas ("to mend"), banana skins, carpet thread, shirt, spoons, skillet, butter tray, crotone, excelsior, playing cards, pink tape, tarred paper, pant stuff, hammock, marbel cloth, rubbers, cabbage, stove brush, jug, firkin, machinery, pumpkins, yarn, waterproof, fire brush, rubber hose, stove funnel, paint, barrel head, fruit basket, looking glass, torchon lace, woollen rug, Zimmerman steamer, carpet lining, straw hat, drawers, wash basin, iron hoops, lamp shades, oil cloth, felt shoes, fur, baskets, bones,

Recalling that the above was visible in a space not over, as before stated, twenty-five feet square, one stands almost aghast at what the entire "Dump" yields if scanned on a large scale; certain it is that the list would be like those wonderful fleas in the couplet: "ad infinitum."

Standing on such a diversified heap one thinks of what the grave-digger said in the drama of destiny, Hamlet: "To what base uses we may return, Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Alexander, till he finds it stopping a bunghole?" So through a remarkable compound of articles for underpinning has grown up a marginal road which may some day be a pride and a boast; but think what a spectacle would be presented if by some process of nature all these contributions should become petrified and then by a convulsion of the earth down that way should some day in the dim future get turned bottom up!

Imagine what would be the awe, the consternation, the thoughts of the people of that time!

Reader, go to the "Dump" if you would study useful (once) history! 'Tis a great curiosity shop where the stock in trade is unlimited and in as limkless variety. Take something down, too; nothing goes amiss there.

IMPROVEMENT.

Portsmouth is certainly enjoying a period of quiet.

MANY INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Renders Its Report

To Judge Young.

A Number Of Portsmouth Cases Included In The List.

Many People Held On Charges Of Selling Intoxicating Beverages.

The grand jury, which has been in session in this city for the past two days, made its report at five minutes past three on Thursday afternoon and returned indictments in a large number of cases.

The report was presented to Judge John Young of Exeter, who came to this city as a substitute for Judge Pike, who was detained in Exeter where he was hearing a case.

The prisoners will be arraigned at nine o'clock this morning in the probate court room.

The list of indictments is as follows:

George W. Smith, Auburn, larceny; Edward L. Davenport alias Edward C. Smith, Chester, breaking and entering and larceny;

Antoine Ruet, Plaistow, selling malt liquor;

Edward Taylor, Thomas Cutts, Harry Hayes, Newfields, willful and malicious injury;

George Danielson and Dennis Dooley, Portsmouth, larceny;

Patrick Sullivan, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Patrick Nolan, Hampton, selling malt liquor;

Joseph Lamson, Salem, larceny; Joseph Lamson, Salem, breaking and entering and larceny;

Joseph Lamson, Salem, larceny; William Martin, Salem, simple assault;

Mary M. Donald, Salem, common seller;

William MacPherson, Auburn, common seller;

Patrick Igo, Auburn, common seller;

Edward F. Shea, Auburn, common seller;

John T. Levesseur, Auburn, common seller;

T. R. Redmond, Auburn, common seller;

Benjamin McPherson, Auburn, common seller;

Arthur B. Young, Auburn, common seller;

James McPherson, Auburn, common seller;

W. A. Dalton, Auburn, common seller;

George McPherson, Auburn, common seller;

Robert Driscoll, East Kingston, selling malt liquor;

Michael Connors, South Hampton, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

Charles D. Garland, North Hampton, keeping malt liquor for sale;

Carl J. Whitney, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

D. J. Whittier, Raymond, keeping malt liquor for sale;

George Ladd, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

William Welsh, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquors for sale;

Henry Prince and Joseph Prince

Derry, taking horse, but not with intention to steal the same;

Joseph Moulton and Joseph Possomay, Portsmouth, larceny from person;

John Varrell, Portsmouth, larceny;

John Jones and John Quinn, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Harry Fuller and Harry Searles, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Eugen Lakochell, Portsmouth, larceny from person;

Thomas Sullivan, Portsmouth, larceny from person;

Arthur L. Hersey, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

William Duffy, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Henry Eddy, Portsmouth, larceny;

John Barrett, Portsmouth, keeping spirituous liquor for sale;

Bartholomew Mahoney, Jr., Portsmouth, larceny;

Arthur Spinney, Portsmouth, aggravated assault;

Byron F. Swan, New Castle, breaking and entering;

Sherman Burke and Harold Burke, Portsmouth, larceny;

Bartholomew Mahoney, Jr., Portsmouth, larceny;

D. J. Whittier, Raymond, keeping spirituous liquors for sale;

Patrick Donovan and Benjamin Haggard, Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny;

Edward F. Hall, Portsmouth, larceny;

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's POMPKIN SYRUP has been used for children's teeth. It soothes the gums, relieves all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, twenty-five cents a bottle.

TRUSSES

Having all the latest improvements in TRUSSES, combined with the "know how," enables us to guarantee satisfaction. Try us! If we fail to fit you, it costs you nothing.

A full line of
Shoulder Braces
Supporters
AND
Suspensories
Always on hand.

PHILBRICK'S PHARMACY

The only new announcement that can be said of the celebrated

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10c CIGAR

is the sales are constantly increasing in the old territory and meeting with big success in new fields.

R. G. SULLIVAN, Mitr.,
Manchester, N. H.

STANDARD BRAND,
Newark cement

400 Barrels of the above Cement Just Landed.

THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT

has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works,

and has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be deceived. Obtain the best.

FOR SALE BY

JOHN H. BROUGHTON

H. W. NICKERSON
LICENSED EMBALMER

AND
FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller

avenue, or 11 Gates street, will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

SPRING DECORATIONS ARE IN ORDER

now, and we have the neatest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our price for first-class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.

J. H. Gardiner

39 to 45 Market Street

Telephone 59-2.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE APPALACHIAN PARK

(Special Correspondence)

Asheville, N. C., Oct. 12.—The interest and enthusiasm manifested at the recent meeting of the Appalachian National Park association held at this place indicate that renewed and stronger effort than ever will be made to secure the passage by the house of representatives of the Appalachian park bill, which passed the senate just before the close of the last session of congress. This bill, it will be remembered, provides for the appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the purchase of 4,000,000 acres of land for a national forest reserve. The lands which the promoters of the measure hope to acquire are located in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky and Tennessee in the southern Appalachian mountains.

The region embraces the most superb broad leaf forest in the United States, which, unless measures are taken to protect it, will in a few years be swept away to the great damage of agricultural



WATERFALL IN THE PROPOSED APPALACHIAN NATIONAL PARK.

ture and other industries over a large section of the south. The proposed park might be compared to the spout of a great watering pot, inasmuch as out of it flow streams that water every state from Ohio to the gulf of Mexico and from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi. All of its rivers are important and valuable for water power and navigation or else are tributary to streams that possess such usefulness. To the east, to the south, to the west, they pour their augmenting floods out of the mountains.

Look at a map, and you will see, for illustration, the Ohio, the Cumberland and the Tennessee flowing westward, while toward the south and east the Alabama, the Savannah and the Roanoke pursue their vigorous courses. Other rivers whose tributaries have their start in these mountain forests are the James, the Catawba, the Kanawha, the French Broad, the Coosa, the Yackin, the Broad, the Hiwassee, the Nolichucky, the Pigeon, the Tuskegee, the Watauga and the Holston.

It is a beautiful country and accessible almost throughout the year, and can be made attractive to great numbers of recreation seekers not only by reason of the hunting and fishing, but on account of the delights it affords to nature lovers.

Some of the gorges are magnificent beyond description. Far down at the bottom will be a series of very high cascades, with rapids between, and above these downpouring masses, of water will be a marvelous display of rhododendrons, azaleas and kalmias, the profusely flowering plants actually meeting over the face of the rocks, with the waterfall behind.

There are wild gardens of fragrant magnolias, with cream hued blossoms as big as a dinner plate, and all the endless woods are scented and adorned with the blooming beauty of bush and shrub.

The mountains are not rugged, and their slopes, although often steep, are quite smooth, so that the whole country has a graceful outline. When after a laborious climb you have reached the summit of one of the lofty hills, you will sometimes come out upon a great bald top, from which you will have a superb view of uninterrupted woodland, nothing but trees for miles in every direction, with not a single clearing.

It is a veritable sylvan paradise. But you must look out for fog lest when the mist spreads its gray blanket over mountain and forest you discover that you are lost in the wildness.

In parts of the region there are many black bears, so many indeed that they are more common than the deer, though the latter are fairly plentiful. There are great numbers of wild turkeys and enough partridges—I speak of the bird more definitely called the ruffed grouse—to satisfy the demands of the most enthusiastic sportsman.

Gray squirrels are numerous, there are quail in all the clearings, and it is easy to get a coon or possum after dark by running him up a tree and by cutting the tree down. The streams, too, are full of trout. To render the country more attractive it is delightfully cool in summer, and tics and mosquitoes are rare.

Possibly the hardheaded and unpoetic legislator might not regard these as sufficient reasons for spending \$10,000,000 to turn this tract into a public pleasure ground. There are, however, other reasons which may appeal to him. The necessity of preserving the forests for the protection of the great reservoir which supplies water for a vast territory is apparent.

CARROLL WALLACE BOONE

FASHIONS IN SKIRTS.

Numerous Variations to Suit Different Tastes.

Simplicity In LIVING

I AM about to lecture before our club on the subject of simpler living," remarked Mrs. Up to Date.

"Dear me!" exclaimed little Mrs. Housekeeper. "I wish I could make it work! I have so much to pay!

Other skirts have shaped or gathered flounces from five to ten inches deep, set high on the skirt. Three of these bring this trimming nearly to the waist line and look somewhat like so many skirts. Plaited skirts are as popular as they were a year ago, and a new creation is a skirt pleated in sections and between the sharpest places, which are naturally lengthwise and about twelve inches deep, there are rows of nine braid or featherbone cording in the double cord. This is put twice or



THE DROP SKIRT.

three times around, and the idea is carried out all the way to the bottom of the skirt, where the last part is left to flow free like a bouffant. This kind of skirt is suitable only for a slender figure. The drop overskirt is scalloped or vandyked at the bottom, and beneath that is a skirt with several narrow ruffles. The illustration shows a dinner or house gown of white taffeta as to the skirt and part of the waist and sleeves, while the rest is of the dainty printed liberty silk in blue and white. The taffeta ruffles are bordered with very narrow rows of fine silk soutache braid, and the blue portion is trimmed with white lace insertion and a narrow chiffon ruffle, with a tiny ruching of the same at the bottom. At the neck is a trimming made of lace and braid a trifle wider.

Speaking of the braid reminds me of the immense place in popular favor gained by braids. They all come under the heading of braids, but some of the styles should be called laces and almost works of art, so beautiful are they and so curiously wrought. There are all the old standard braids with which we have been familiar for a generation, but there are so many others that one is lost trying to remember them. Silk braids woven in blocks, in checks and in floral designs are all seen; also in faceted patterns, and as these are of silk they are fine enough for the finest velvet or silk garment. There is a new and glossy braid in many designs, and this is made of "wood silk." The silk is produced by macerating mulberry wood and treating it chemically and forcing the pulp through spinners like those of the silkwool making its cocoon. It is particularly rich in appearance and certainly makes beautiful braids of the glossiest kind. There are also many kinds of separate ornaments made of silk and mother-of-pearl in the way of bracelets and frogs for the waists of the suits where such trimming is indicated. Some of these have pendants in the shape of tulips, fuchsias and other flowers. The petals are of the braid gathered into the proper shape, and the stamens and pistils are of the fine round cord, with tiny buttons at the ends. Until one really sees these braids the variety and beauty of them can scarcely be understood.

Disks of velvet in all sizes are also among the output of the braids, and buttons not much larger than a pinhead are made in all colors and of an incredible fineness. These are to be applied in clusters of six or seven in the form of a bunch of grapes. These have one lentil each, and are to be attached to the garment they are to trim so that the bunch of grapes hangs loose. Among the braids there are some cashmere colors wrought, like the black ones, into many fanciful designs open like lace. Plaids are also seen and some of the black ones are too handsome to call braid. Some of the braids are two inches wide and others certainly not a sixteenth of an inch wide.

Laces for bandage home and social functions show much that is beautiful, but little that we have not seen before. The black nets with silver spangles and silver stripes are among the prettiest for evenings. Black in everything, it seems, is the choice for this winter. Black all over net or chantilly made up over white taffeta or satin will be much liked for its refinement, also black and white in hats, in checks, in wool stuffs, and in the camel's hair zibeline. Many more combinations for many purposes have black and white as the fundamental idea.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

MOUING STYLES.

New Black Materials and How They May Be Made Up.

New York, Oct. 11.—I met a friend whom I had not seen for some time, and to my surprise she was in deep mourning. I asked her for whom she wore it. She told me that she had not been able to wear mourning as she had wished to do with it in mind, but now the new circumstances had changed and she could afford to do so since she had "gone into mourning" for him, though he has been dead over fifteen years, and she has been married to another man for nearly six years. David between a desire to laugh at her tardy mourning and admiration for the fidelity of her late grief. I took an inventory of her handsome gown, which is an importation from a house in London famous for its specialty of mourning attire.

You may think my responsibilities don't amount to anything," put in Miss Bachelor-girl, "but between my invitations and my charities and the magazine articles I write in order that I may eke out my income and the dresses and hats I evolve in order that I may present a decent appearance on the said income I assure you my life is a burden. At times I am worried to death. Oh, by all means let's hear about simpler living."

"It's one of the crying needs of the age. I can tell you that," returned Mrs. Up to Date. "Charles Wagner says, 'Nothing is simple any longer—neither thought nor action nor pleasure; not even dying.' And he is right. Time to think is what we need—time to read, to improve ourselves, to enjoy the real things of life."

"I'd like to know how you're going to do that when you have a whole house to take care of and haven't the means to keep an army of servants," retorted Mrs. Housekeeper indignantly. "I like things artistic, too, but it takes a lot of trouble to keep them just so."

"Then don't have so many of them. That master of interior decoration, William Morris, used to say, 'Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful or believe to be beautiful,' and he was wont to advocate the simplest possible furnishings in a room. It is the brie-a-brac, the tortured moldings and chair legs, the heavily carpeted floors and the clumsy upholstered furniture that waste all the housekeeper's time and energy.

Crêpe is used as bands and milliner's rolls to trim all mourning garments for first and ceremonial occasions, but it does not wear well enough for everyday use, and so there are several new and suitable kinds of castle braid made for trimming. Some of it is plain and of the old standard varieties, but with a dead finish without the gloss belonging to mohair. There are shell, flower, cut out designs, fagot braid and many kinds where a partic-



AT TIMES I AM WORRIED TO DEATH.

ing chosen for its simple elegance, and then turn your eyes back on our own overcrowded museums of rooms!"

"So much for the housekeeping end of it, but what if you have a whole lot of children?" interrupted Mrs. Largefamily.

"Bring them up simply. Dress them sensibly—plain little frocks of good durable materials, which can be run up by a family seamstress and which don't need tiresome frills or accessories. Give them wholesome food, teach them to enjoy nature, books, simple amusements. When you have rearranged their mode of life, you will find your own much easier. The trouble with modern youngsters is that they are miniature men and women, and it's all this extra fuss which wears out the parents' lives."

"And where do I come in?" laughed Miss Bachelor-girl.

"You know, Doty, you really ought to buy fresh white chiffon for the yoke of that gown you are wearing," was the lecturer's unexpected reply.

"Oh, I know! Isn't it a disgrace?" replied Miss Bachelor-girl lightly, but she flushed nevertheless and hid it with the front of her expensive fur coat. "The fact is, my dear girl, it'll have to go that way for another week or so. I'm broke. I've just bought a gown of a pearl gray tulie bon, and my last article was refinished. I sat up until 12 in the morning writing it too!"

Mrs. Up to Date smiled.

"A plain, well fitting tailor made, a smart, serviceable hat, good gloves, good shoes, a well made stock, the body clothed artistically and durably at comparatively small cost, pence of mind and pocket money to go to lectures, museums, the theater, to buy new books—in a word, to feed one's soul; time to think also," she suggested softly.

MAC'D ROBINSON.

HOW THE INDIANS VOTE.

They Are Very Deliberate and Then Have a Simple Method.

The Chickasaw Indians cast their vote differently from the way the white man does it. They meet the day before the election, and none but Chickasaws by blood is allowed to vote. No white man or intermarried citizens have the right of suffrage. They go off to themselves and have a powwow. They decide for whom they will vote after considering the matter for twenty-four hours.

The polling place is quite unlike that of the white man. There is a great sheet of paper, white, yellow or brown as the case may be, about three feet square. Upon this sheet of paper are a vast number of cross lines, regularly ruled off with a pencil. Then down one side of the sheet of paper are placed the names of all candidates for office, beginning with the candidates for governor and running on down to precinct officers. At the top of the sheet are the number of blank spaces that will be required for the names of the voters. The judges of election sit by and pass on those entitled to vote, and there is a certainty that no illegal votes are cast.

The Indian is thoroughly deliberate. He takes his time when it comes to voting. He proceeds to the polling place, looks carefully over the poll sheet, and if he is ready to cast his ballot he calls out his name, and the clerk records it on the sheet. Then the clerk reads off the names of the candidates for governor. The voter deliberates awhile, calls out the name of the candidate for whom he desires to vote, his vote is recorded, and the names of the candidates for the next office are called out, and so on through the list, till all the offices represented are voted for.

Thus it is that every voter knows exactly how every other voter has cast his ballot, and there are no remarks, no suggestions and no quarrels over differences of opinion.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The number of pieces of matter of all kinds mailed increased from 500,000 in 1793 to 7,323,329,329 in 1901.

The first year's issue of postal cards, 1873, numbered 31,004,000, while in 1901 659,614,000 were issued.

In 1865 money orders to the amount of \$1,360,122 were issued, while in 1901 774,546,007.

The registry system was started in 1855, and in that year the registered pieces numbered 629,322. In 1901 they numbered 20,814,501.

From June 30, 1857, to June 30, 1851, 4,605,200 postage stamps were issued, while in the single year 1901 4,292,273,000 stamps were used by the people of the United States.

In 1789 there were only seventy-five postoffices established, the length of the post routes being 2,275 miles and the gross revenue of the department being only \$7,510. The expenditure were 7,500.

There were in 1901 76,501 postoffices in operation, 511,808 miles of post routes, 406,146,059 miles of mail service performed. The gross revenues of the department were \$111,631,193, the expenditures \$115,029,007.

The Old Lady and the Incubator.

An old lady visiting an exhibition went to see some incubators which were on show and, complaining of the expense of keeping fowls, said that if they were cheaper she would buy an egg hatching machine. After she had asked various questions the gentleman in attendance proceeded to show her the drawers in which were deposited the eggs in different stages. On these the old lady looked in astonishment. "What?" she exclaimed indignantly. "Do you use eggs?" "Certainly," was the attendant's astonished answer.

"Well," said she, "I consider it a perfect swindle to pick the pockets of honest, hardworking folks by selling them those frauds! Why, anybody can hatch chickens with eggs! I can do it myself!"—London Globe.

MARVELOUS MEDICINE.

A patent medicine vendor in a country village was dilating to a crowd the wonderful efficiency of his iron bitters.

"Why," said he, "Steve Jenkins had only taken the bitters one week when he was shoved into the prison for murder, and what does Steve do but open a vein in his arm and take iron enough out of his blood to make a crowbar. The mechanical condition of soils that will admit of fall plowing is always better than it is on lands plowed in spring. The freezing and thawing breaks down every lump, and we have that condition which seems to be the most desirable, "as mellow as an ash heap."

By fall plowing we get rid of various kinds of worms and insects that are a menace to the crops and not infrequently destroy them. We have never had corn injured by cutworms or any other worms on land that had been fall plowed.

Fall plowing enables us to start our spring crops earlier in the season, and one year with another it is the early sown oats and the early planted corn that give us the largest yield. Then it is far easier to cultivate land plowed in fall. Weed seeds do not start so early or grow off so vigorously for some reason or other.

Cover For Strawberries.

"I always use cornstalks as a winter covering for strawberries, but in connection with leaves. My strawberries are on stiff land that heaves very badly in winter, so plants have to be well covered. I find the stalks keep the leaves in rows from blowing away better than such brush as I can get. The stalks are put lengthwise of the rows," says a writer in *Itural New Yorker*.

And another correspondent's opinion is:

"I consider evergreen boughs the ideal strawberry covering, but quite an expense to cover several acres and clear away the same. My second choice is cornstalks. If the stalks are very long, I should put them lengthwise to save material. If light, fine stalks, I should spread with a fork. I think a light covering of corn fodder alone is quite sufficient, as all that is required is to shade the ground and have something to hold the snow from blowing off."

A NEW MARKET IN THE ORIENT.

A new market for corn is slowly developing in the orient. China also consumes increasing quantities of the lower grades of wheat flour, including also corn flour by itself or as an adulterant of wheat flour. This material is baked into bread and cakes. The Chinese market takes very kindly to dried fruits and vegetables as well as to canned goods. Germany is shipping immense quantities of canned peas, asparagus, etc., to China. California is sending large shipments of dried peaches, prunes and other fruits and vegetables to the orient.—American Agriculturist.

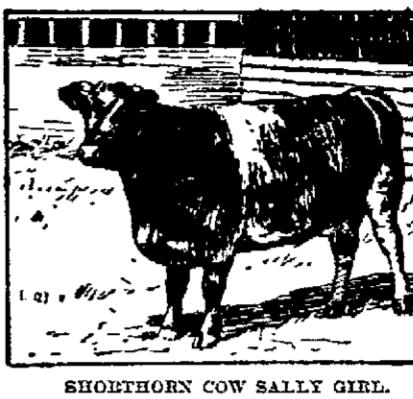
FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Popular With Small Farmers—Adapted to Diversified Farming.

The Shorthorn breed of English cattle in the course of its development has been represented mainly by three families—the Bates noted for style and finish, with a combination of milk and beef qualities; the Booths, famous for wide backs, length of quarters, deep flesh and beeding attributes; the Crickshanks or Scotch Lundy, noted for heavy weight, with broad, deep forms, heavy flesh, vigor and early maturity.

The Shorthorn of today should reflect a blending of the three families.


SHORTHORN COW SALLY GIRL.

types in possessing a good beef form, good milking qualities and a vigorous constitution.

The common colors are red, white and roan. In size the Shorthorn ranks among the largest of all breeds.

One hundred and fifty thousand as the number of living registered Shorthorns in the United States is a recent estimate thought to be approximately correct. Of these it is stated that 5 per cent are on the range and 95 per cent in the hands of the "small farmer," the strong feature of the breed being its adaptability to the requirements of diversified farming.—W. L. Hutchinson, Mississippi.

FALL PLOWING.

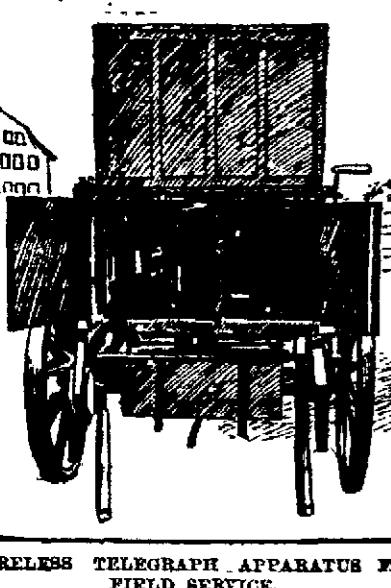
At Late in the Season as Possible Is One Farmer's Preferred Time.

We like to defer our fall plowing just as late in the season as possible. Between the first frostings and thawnings the best time. Then whatever vegetable matter, stubble or refuse we turn begins to decay at once and by planting time will yield up such plant food as may be contained therein, says an Orange Judd Farmer writer.

Wireless Telegraphy In United States Navy

[Special Correspondence.]
Washington, Oct. 14.—While Signor Marconi is conducting his experiments in sending wireless messages between Cornwall, England, and the southern coast of Italy, with apparent prospects of success, officers and experts of the United States navy are doing something in the same line between this city and Annapolis, and it is not altogether impossible that the latter may beat out the Anglo-Italian inventor in perfecting a workable apparatus for shooting through space comprehensive communications.

The experiments thus far conducted under the direction of our navy department seem to have resulted in two notable achievements—first, the success-



WIRELESS TELEGRAPH APPARATUS FOR FIELD SERVICE

ful transmission of wireless messages thirty-six miles over land and in spite of intervening land heights which exceed the height of the transmitting masts; second, the successful use over that distance of a system which makes interruptions and interferences from other wireless apparatus almost an impossibility.

A message sent from Annapolis to Washington asked after the whereabouts of the chief operator of the local station. The answer was sent at once that the operators at the Annapolis station might know immediately how clearly their message had been transmitted and how complete was the success of the experiment.

Other experimenters with wireless telegraphy have at various times sent signal characters and single words over land distance of forty miles, but this is the first time, I am informed, that an entire sentence has been sent and received in the face of such obstacles as intervene between Washington and Annapolis.

The chief of these obstacles is a hill about 240 feet high. The two masts in use at the experimenting stations are 180 feet high each. The electric currents which operate to transmit the messages are believed, therefore, to have surmounted this hill, a clear rise of sixty feet, without such loss of energy as removed them from the sphere of the receiving instrument. This involves an important discovery. Heretofore the experiments made over intervening rises of ground have consisted entirely of tests by relays from the top of one hill to the top of another or from the bottom of a hill to a summit, but this message from Annapolis and the answer indicate that such relay stations are not necessary, and with the further development of the system now in use in the navy department can be entirely eliminated.

Another feature of the experiment is that this message sent overland for a distance of about thirty-six miles is practically safeguarded from the understanding or interruption by operators at other wireless stations. This is accomplished by a system of "syntony," or tuning, which establishes a sympathetic relationship between two stations and renders that connection impossible except between other stations syntoned or attuned to exactly the same key. For example, the stations in the Washington navy yard and in Annapolis are now attuned to each other. To interrupt their signals any other station must first disrupt exactly the relationship between the two operating instruments and key its own instrument to exactly the same pitch. This is thought to be a actual impossibility. It may be, say the officials of the navy yard, that a third instrument might intercept with occasional letters, a single "w" or "x," some similar signal, but it could hardly comprehend the message or easily interrupt its transmission.

By all other systems now in use the electrical waves issued from the transmitting stations are the common property of all other stations within the limits of the current—that is to say, a message sent from a station in Washington with a wave force of thirty miles could be read with freedom by numbers of stations within that radius. Thus it would seem that the experiments of the navy department open entirely new field to American experimenters in wireless telegraphy.

If the further experiments between Washington and Annapolis develop continued and satisfactory results, it is probable that an extensive equipment will be provided by the navy department for use by armies in the field and in navy yards of convenient location. For this purpose a special field service has been designed. The system reached such a stage that ordinary steel lighting wires, high chimneys, graph poles or any other suitable structures can be used in lieu of a mast, and the field of operation is reduced within the reach of electrical use by armies in the field.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

RICHARD TUPPER.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

How the English Read Dickens—Kingsley as an Artist. [Special Correspondence.]

New York, Oct. 14.—The statement is made by the English publishers of Dickens' works that their annual sales have reached the immense total for many years past of 250,000 copies. In popularity "PICKWICK" leads, and close upon that comes "DAVID COPPERFIELD." Says the current Academy: "When it is remembered that many of the novels are out of copyright and have been issued in various forms by other publishers, it will be seen how enormous the sale of Dickens continues to be." American publishers, notably the Harper's in connection with their new edition, have frequently made this same statement.

Mark Twain once contradicted a newspaper account of his death by saying that it was "slightly exaggerated." Philip James Bailey, the author of "Festus" had to do that many times. For at least sixteen years he has been called "the late Mr. Bailey." In a work on English literature last year it was boldly stated that he was dead, and the venerable old gentleman had to come up from his seclusion in Nottingham to prove that the report was "slightly exaggerated." But now he has passed away at the advanced age of eighty-six.

Jack London has already achieved a reputation as a writer of striking originality, and in his latest book, which he calls "The Children of the Frost," he has chosen subjects which are as fresh as they are entertaining. The children of the frost are the dwellers in the far north, Eskimos and Alaskans, primitive folk all of them, with primitive passions.

From Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories," just published by Doubleday, Page & Co., we reproduce one of the many pictures the author has made for his own book, the first he ever illustrated. These stories, like the "Jungle Tales," are in a new vein, both for the younger and the older generation, and the pictures are said by a foremost American illustrator who has seen them to have the same originality as Kipling's writings and express better than could be done by any one else just what is needed to really illustrate the clever tales.



(From "Just So Stories For Little Children," Copyright, 1902, by Rudyard Kipling.)

"This," writes Mr. Kipling of the picture, "is the picture of Old Man Kangaroo at 5 in the afternoon, when he had got his beautiful hind legs just as Big God Ngong had promised. You can see that it is 5 o'clock, because Big God Ngong's pet tame clock says so. That is Ngong in his bath, sticking his feet out. Old Man Kangaroo is being rode to Yellow Dog Dingo. You can see the marks of Kangaroo's big new feet running ever so far back over the bare hills. Yellow Dog Dingo is drawn black because I am not allowed to paint these pictures with real colors out of a paint box, and besides Yellow Dog Dingo got dreadfully black and dusty after running through the flinders and the cinders."

They tell a good story at the Authors' Club in New York on Mr. Will N. Harben. While he was visiting Dalton, Ga., this summer a letter came from a stranger in Atlanta to say that he had read Mr. Harben's "Abner Daniel" and liked it so well that he had set his heart on having the author of the book dine with him at the quaint hotel described in "Abner Daniel" as the Johnston House in Dalton. The stranger's letter referred in easy terms to his "old friends" Joel Chandler Harris and Frank L. Stanton, and said he would not be satisfied until he also knew the creator of "Abner Daniel." He was willing to make the trip from Atlanta, he added, and to pay all expenses.

Mr. Harben hesitated over the unusual proposition, but finally, with the traditional hospitality of a southerner and the inevitable tenderness of feeling of an author toward an admirer of his work, he answered that he happened to be living at the hotel in question and that he would meet the stranger only on condition that he would be the author's guest.

The invitation was accepted by telegram. The hour for the dinner arrived, but no guest appeared. That night about 12 o'clock the town marshal called and informed Mr. Harben that a rather seedy looking friend of his was locked up in the jailhouse. The man had arrived in far from sober condition and had proceeded to make things lively in the town, declaring that he was the author's chum and was going to collaborate with him in a new book.

The denouement was that Mr. Harben not only settled the stranger's fine, but, in order to rid himself of an embarrassing incrimination, paid the exuberant visitor's way back to Atlanta. Mr. Harben is now shy of unknown admirers.

MARY A. BARTOW.

New York.

CHILD LABOR IN ILLINOIS.

A Related Effort to Check a Great and Growing Evil.

Mr. E. T. Davies, chief factory inspector of the state of Illinois, has begun proceedings against M. Born & Co. The charge involved is the employment of children under fourteen years. Such children are protected from employment by the state child labor law. Mr. Davies has seen reason to believe that this law is being continually violated. He says that he has made up his mind that it shall be violated no longer. Hence his attack on M. Born & Co., and hence his promise of attacks on other firms suspected of similar practices.

It is time such attacks were made. Illinois was gratified when the census of 1900 showed that it was securely established in third place among the states of the Union in value of manufactured products. It was less gratified when the census showed that in the percentage of children between ten and fourteen who could read and write its rank was not third, but fifteenth.

It was not gratified at all when from the reports of the factory inspectors it appeared that in number of wage earners under sixteen it stood not fifth, nor third, but first. That is an humiliating distinction. To have put more children into the factory and the office than any other state is no cause for pride. Today Illinois has 19,000 child laborers. Cook county alone has 15,000. All New York, on the other hand, has only 14,000. Further, child labor in New York is remaining year after year at about the same figure. In Illinois it is increasing. It has increased 100 per cent in the last five years. It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Davies is in the position of a man swimming against the current of the stream. It is his duty to swim as hard as he can. If he makes progress he will deserve the applause of the public.

A community which wears its children out in the factory must expect to produce debased, ignorant, vicious, inefficient men and women. It cannot be said too often child labor is waste. England found that out years ago, but has not yet recovered from the blow which was given to the physical and moral vitality of its workers by the conditions prevailing in its factories during the first half of the last century. Illinois can profit by England's experience. It can determine now to give its children that freedom from labor and the opportunity for play and study which will result in an intelligent, capable adult population. Mr. Davies, therefore, should have the attention and encouragement of his fellow citizens.—Chicago Tribune.

Labor in Europe.

In both England and Germany the period of prosperity which began in 1895 culminated in 1900 and has since diminished. In Germany speculation and overproduction in certain industries induced a financial crisis which led to real business depression and a vast amount of unemployment, the rush of applicants for situations through the public intelligence agencies having attained abnormally large dimensions. A slight improvement has manifested itself this summer, but in dictations point to the presence of large masses of the unemployed in many German cities this winter. In England the reaction in 1900 was less marked, but the number of trade unionists out of work has steadily increased, having been 40 per 1,000 members at the end of July, 1902, as compared with 34 at the corresponding date in 1901 and 27 in 1900. Prices having declined, wages have followed in industries like mining, wherein wages are regulated by sliding scales. Hence, notwithstanding advances in other trades, the changes in rates that have taken place in 1901 and 1902 have in the aggregate resulted in a net decrease.—Bulletin of Department of Labor, New York.

Increase in Union Prestige.

It is estimated that there are 1,500,000 trade unionists in America today, and the number is constantly increasing. The vast majority are men. There are varying opinions regarding their general standard of intelligence; but, wisely led in a well disciplined army, they might exert potential influence in state or national legislation or paralyze national life for a time by common strike. They are capable of improving tremendously the intelligence and status of manual labor and will be a permanent feature of our future social life, whether its development be on lines corporate, socialistic or individual.

Thus far their increase in prestige has been steady, and at present they are better united than ever before in the American Federation of Labor, with shrewd leaders and stronger financial sinews. They are recognized by the press, their magazines receive contributions from able economists, and more politic tactics in their issues with capital have forced recognition of their organizations by financial magnates.—Boston Advertiser.

Bricklaying by Machinery.

A Canadian has invented a machine for laying bricks which does the work of six or seven skilled bricklayers and costs \$300, says the New York Press. In common house walls a bricklayer, with a laborer to keep him supplied with materials, will lay, on an average, about 1,500 bricks in a day of ten hours. In the nearer outer faces of back buildings he will lay 1,200; in good, ordinary street fronts, 800 to 1,000, and of the very finest lower story faces from 150 to 300, depending on the number of angles, etc. In plain, massive engineering he should average about 2,000 a day. The new machine is adapted only to plain work and should lay from 9,000 to 12,000 bricks a day. Two men and a lad are required to operate it.

MARY A. BARTOW.

HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN "THE SWORD OF THE KING."

Former Star of "Mistress Nell" Scores Again—A Country Mouse Bright, but Coarse.

Ronald Macdonald's new play, "The Sword of the King," is now the offering at Wallack's theater in this city. The star is Henrietta Crosman, and she is seen as Philippa Drayton. The style best suited to Miss Crosman is that of "Mistress Nell," and in this play she has such another character to portray. Every emotion of a young girl is brought into play, and the gamut of human feeling is run during the three acts. No, I mistake. The prologue came in for its full share. I don't like prologues and think them very unnecessary, and this one was no exception. It was well played, but should be left out.

The time is 1885, when people talked backward, did the most unconven-



HENRIETTA CROSMAN IN "THE SWORD OF THE KING."

tional things and trapdoors were always on hand for the concealment of villains of some sort. A woman in male attire, plainly recognizable to the audience, was a stranger to the eyes of her lover, and a sword in the hands of a girl meant death and destruction to any one who came within reach of its point.

Miss Crosman was charming and never looked prettier. The part fit her to perfection, but the play is not coherent, and the burden of the interest fell on the star. She carried it well, but it did not seem fair for some of it not to be shared by the many stalwart men. There was a breath of familiar situations more than once during the course of the evening, and I caught myself almost shaking hands with old acquaintances. The hiding of the lover in the bed to prevent his arrest suggested "Du Barry." The praise of the absent mistress by her lover to herself as a boy made Rosalind rise before me, and the slaps on the back of the supposed man with the action necessitated by it gave us the glow of a meeting with an old friend.

Aubrey Boucicault as Edward Royston gave a pleasing performance, but not up to his usual standard. Henry Bergman as De Rondinique and Sheridan Block as William of Orange were excellent, and the rest of the cast were good. The play is handsomely mounted, and Miss Crosman has a role in which she cannot be surpassed.

Ethel Barrymore is now at the Savoy theater in "A Country Mouse," preceded by a one act "study" called "Carrots." The role of Carrots is, of course, taken by the star, and she gives a very real picture of a boy whose hacked and miserable condition evidences the effect of misunderstood child nature by a mother who imagines herself ill used and unloved. This creates a false condition. She loses the love of child and husband and crushes every impulse for effort in both, but principally in the child. It all ends as it should and is a good picture, which, viewed in the right light, will benefit parents in this selfish world. Fanny Addison Pitt as the mother and Bruce McRae as the father gave excellent performances.

The play "A Country Mouse" followed, and gave Miss Barrymore an opportunity of showing an unsophisticated country girl in London for the first time in the unearthly atmosphere of so called fashionable society. Love has here no attraction to these London men if a woman is single; but given the savor of impropriety they are willing to embark on the sea of flirtation. It is disgusting. To hear the remarks put into the mouths of these stage social swells is to cause a person of decency to blush. Into this field atmosphere the country girl, Angela Muir, is invited, and causes no little stir by the way she expresses her opinions, accepts compliments, kisses, embraces, etc., because her chaperons tell her it is customary and proper in London.

Miss Barrymore would improve the part if she imbued it with a little more life, but following Carrots so closely it is much the same lackadaisical tone of the cowboy boy. The play is spicy, bright and amusing, and, but for its bad moral teaching, without any beneficial lesson, would be enjoyable.

The cast is strong, especially the women. Fanny Addison Pitt as the Cockney juniper is inimitable, and Adelaide Prince and May Lambert, as Sylvia Bowby and Violet Aynsley respectively, are excellent.

MARY A. BARTOW.

New York.



THE SEPARATOR.

It Will Pay to Have One With Ten or More Cows.

A separator will pay in any dairy where butter is made from ten or more cows. When cream is taken by the most careful setting of milk, either in shallow pans or in deep cans, too much of the butter fat is left in the skim-milk, while a separator will leave scarcely any. The difference will in a short time amount to enough to pay for a separator costing from \$75 to \$125, to say nothing of the increased value of the skim-milk, while the labor of running and caring for a separator is far less than that required for setting and skimming the milk and cleaning the pans. Hand separators do good work, and all excepting the smallest sizes are made so that they can be run by power when desired. A small tread power is all that is needed for a separator capable of handling 400 to 600 pounds of milk per hour, and the running of it is an excellent way to make the bull pay his board. The use of a separator effects such a great saving of ice that it is even more profitable in the south than in the north, where ice is less expensive and cold springs are more abundant.

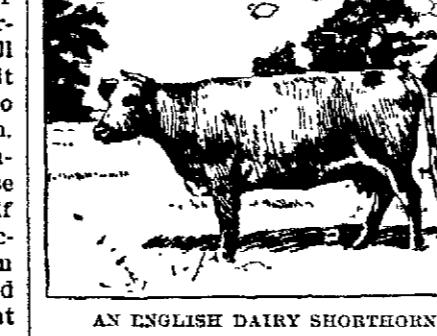
Many dairymen who sell milk to city consumers find it profitable to use a separator, not for removing a portion of the cream, but to secure milk which is of uniform richness and for removing any impurities it may contain. Even the finest of strainers fail to remove dirt from milk as thoroughly as it is done by a separator, and those dairymen who furnish the purest and most uniform milk will always secure the best trade.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 151.

POINTS ON FEEDING.

The feed for a cow costs more than half the entire expense for her maintenance, and any saving on this cost adds just so much to her profits. While no saving can be effected by putting her on short rations or by giving feed of inferior quality or unsuitable composition, it is quite possible to make an important reduction in cost by giving just the right kinds of feed—those containing the different food elements in the proportions in which the cow needs them for her own support and for the production of milk. It requires more skill and good judgment to feed economically than to make good butter and cheese. Whether the feed comes from pastures, soilings, crops, silos or grain, it must be abundant, palatable and nutritious. It is always good economy to provide a cow with as much food as she can be induced to eat without becoming too fat, and a cow which is really a good dairy animal can rarely be made fat while she is giving milk. Pastures give a certain amount of roughage at the lowest cost, but need to be supplemented by soilings and silage, while no combination of such feeds will enable a cow to do her best without the addition of more or less concentrated food, like grain.—Farmers' Bulletin No. 151.

English Dairy Shorthorns.

In this country we have almost lost sight of the fact that Shorthorns were once valued as dairy cattle and had high reputation as performers at the milk pail. To be sure, a great many dairymen like to have an infusion of English Dairy Shorthorns.



AN ENGLISH DAIRY SHORTHORN.

Shorthorn blood in their herds, but we do not hear of pure bred dairy Shorthorns.

In England the Shorthorn has a distinctively strong place for dairy purposes, and pure bred Shorthorn dairy cows are not uncommon. A friend of Dairy and Creamery, who has just returned from a trip to England, tells of 500 Shorthorn cows that he saw in the London market, the milk being sold in the London market.

The Kansas Cow.

The Kansas cow is given high praise in a recent number of the Kansas Farmer, which puts her productiveness before the public in a new way. It says:

"The Kansas cow is good for three square meals a day for the next eighteen months even if it doesn't rain another drop. Forage, roughness, hay and all kinds of fodder are plentiful and will be for some time, and no matter what becomes of the wheat and corn crop the old cow will be giving down her milk just as though nothing had happened."

"The thing most needed in Kansas is a closer organization of the dairy farmers. Every other industry in the state has a close organization, but the farmers are as yet in the infancy of their work in that direction.

"Kansas is averaging 6,000 gallons of milk per minute for every day in the year, enough to make a river 50 feet wide and 2 feet deep, flowing at the rate of a foot per second. This milk makes about \$12,000,000 worth. Within the next ten years this will be doubled, perhaps trebled. Kansas is capable of producing 300,00

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
OCTOBER 24.

SUN RISE.....6:07 MOON RISES, 6:01 A.M.
SUN SET.....4:50 FULL MOON, 10:45 A.M.
LAST OF DAY 10:43

New Moon, Oct. 24, 8:46, morning E.
Full Moon, Nov. 15, 7:30, morning E.
Full Moon, Nov. 15th, on Sun., evening E.
Last Quarter, Nov. 22d, 8:46, morning E.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Oct. 23.—Forecast for New England: Fair Friday, warmer in interior, Saturday increasing cloudiness with showers in western portion; light variable winds becoming fresh southwest.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a.m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 27-2.



FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1902.

CITY BRIEFS.

The moon is in its last quarter. The Volunteer Organist tonight. Hallowe'en is barely a week away. Repertoire at Music hall all next week.

Hear the glad ring of the miners' picks.

This is the open season for pumpkin pies.

Thursday's storm was not of long duration.

Dances are beginning to be more frequent.

At Music hall tonight, The Volunteer Organist.

The local political pot is bubbling rather quietly.

No indictments were returned in the Rye liquor cases.

Tickets to Phinney's band are on sale and going rapidly.

The gas company is still at work tearing up the streets.

Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street.

The Jamaica ginger and cough medicine season has arrived.

The man with a full coal bin is rapidly being reduced in importance.

The present session of superior court will undoubtedly be a long one.

Lamb fore at 7½ c. per pound, at City Market, on Saturday. F. F. Kel lum.

On every side we see red noses, watery eyes, and hear that doleful "hak."

Congress street is thronged every afternoon with shoppers and pedes trians.

The sun continues to shine and its bright rays have restored men to cheerfulness.

Don't forget the dance of the sea son, Sagamore Engine company, Oct. 21, at Peirce hall.

Many Portsmouth people have enjoyed trolley rides over the P. K. and Y. line this week.

The beautiful foliage of the trees is fast disappearing and barren branches will soon be the rule.

The matinee concert by Phinney's great band tomorrow will begin at 2:30. Tickets 25, 50 and 75 cents.

The second annual dancing assembly of the Sagamore Engine company will be held at Peirce hall, Oct. 31.

Headquarters for Liam Shoulders and Lard, at City Market. F. F. Kel lum.

The residence of Mrs. James Wood on Jefferson street, has been pur chased by Harry Sussman, who will rent it, after making a few improve ments.

The football season, as well as the hunting season, is unusually free from fatal accidents, this fall, but the big games, as well as much big game, are yet to be won.

The contractors who are construct ing the Dover, Eliot and York railway are pushing their work rapidly, and hope to have the road well under way before winter sets in.

The Portsmouth High school and the Dover High school football teams will line up on the gridiron at Central park tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock—Foster's Democrat, 23d inst.

At a meeting held recently of the Eliot and Kittery Fire Insurance Co., the contract for the collection of the lately announced assessment was awarded to Lowell S. Grant of York, whose bid was the lowest.

There is said to be a scarcity of potatoes this season, despite the fact that heavy crops have been reported. The almost continual rains of the past summer have affected them so as to cause them to rot after they have

been out of the ground for a short while.

Some of the leaves are still hanging. Mince Meat at the Woman's Exchange.

Phinney's band tomorrow, two performances.

The odor of burning leaves fills the evening air.

Today is the semi-centennial of the death of Daniel Webster.

The Maplewoods will have the Salmons Falls eleven for opponents tomorrow.

The prices for Saturday evening's concert by Phinney's band are 50 and 75 cents.

Tomorrow's football game will be played at Maplewood park and will begin at 3:30.

The last band engine tournament of the season was held in Haverhill, Mass., Thursday.

The Volunteer Organist, at Music hall tonight, is one of the strongest attractions on the road.

Football lovers are hoping to see a good game Saturday and their hopes will probably be realized.

Tomorrow afternoon and evening, Phinney's famous United States band will give two concerts in Music hall.

Needed repairs are being made on Sagamore bridge on the side controlled by the Boston and Maine rail road.

Those big St. Bernards that figure in the cast of The Volunteer Organist have been attracting a lot of attention about town today.

There will be a harvest supper at the town hall in Greenland next Wednesday evening. "The Country School" will be presented.

Such is human nature that some good men who have bought their coal when the price was highest are now actually mad that the strike is set tled.

Everybody is glad the coal strike is over, ad it is hoped that the very cold weather will keep at a distance until the predicted supply of coal gets here.

The members of the senior and junior classes of the Portsmouth High school will hold an informal dance in Conservatory hall this evening.

Huskings will not be as popular this fall as they used to be. It is said that the past season has not been favorable to the development of ed ears.

Foxes are reported as quite plentiful this season and a few have been bagged thus far. Their fur, however, has not attained the usual winter thickness.

Arthur Spinney, Portsmouth, as sault, continued for sentence allowed to go.

Henry Prime, Derry, stealing horse, guilty, reform school during minority.

Bryon S. Swan, guilty of larceny under \$10 at New Castle, six months sentence suspended.

Arthur Spinney, Portsmouth, as sault, continued for sentence allowed to go.

Arthur L. Hersey, breaking and entering, guilty, continued for sentence, allowed to go.

Eugene LaRochelle, Portsmouth larceny from person, guilty, sentence continued, allowed to go on payment of \$25 costs.

Henry Fuller and Harry Series Portsmouth, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty, continued for sentence, allowed to go.

John Jones, John Quinn, Ports mouth, larceny, guilty, three months at county farm.

Joseph Moulton, Joseph Possumay, Portsmouth, larceny, not guilty.

John Varrell, Portsmouth, larceny, out on bail.

Judge Pike was present in court at 10:30 o'clock this morning and a jury was empaneled to try the case of Thompson vs Thompson. This case was a suit for services rendered in care of an aged gentleman. The case was settled before the first witness was called, by agreement of counsel.

PRISONERS ARRAIGNED.

Those Who Were Indicted Get Their Sentences.

Judge Pike Has A Busy Morning At The Court House.

Among The Offenders Are Several Very Young Boys.

Judge Young was present at the grand jury room at nine o'clock this morning when the prisoners against whom indictments were found were asked to enter their pleas.

Bartholomew Mahoney, Portsmouth, larceny, continued for sentence, al lowed to go.

Edward F. Hall, Portsmouth, larceny, guilty, six months jail sentence.

Patrick Donahue, Benjamin Haggart, Portsmouth, guilty of larceny under \$10, six months in jail.

William Duffy, Portsmouth, breaking and entering, continued for sentence, allowed to go upon payment of \$15.70 costs.

Sherman Burke and Harold Burke, larceny, not guilty.

George W. Smith, Auburn, larceny, guilty, one year in reform school.

Ed L. Davenport, Chester, breaking and entering and larceny, guilty.

Thomas Sullivan, larceny, paroled a charge of county commissioners.

Antone Pinnette, Plaistow, selling malt liquor, guilty, suspended sentence.

Edward Taylor and Harry Hayes, stoning a freight train at Newfields, guilty, six months at Brentwood.

Thomas Cutts, Newfields, stoning freight train, not guilty, trial on Mon day.

George Danielsom, Dennis Doherty, Portsmouth, larceny, six months at Brentwood.

Joseph Lamson, breaking and entering and larceny, not guilty.

William Martin, Salem, assault, con tinued sentence, allowed to go.

The effort that is being made in this city to have a special train run to Manchester Saturday, Nov. 22, the date of the Dartmouth and Brown football game, ought to meet with success.

Already enough people have signified their intention of going to insure profit to the railroad. This city is a great Dartmouth town, and if the train goes there will be fifty or sev enty-five royal roosters for Dartmouth on Vanick field on the date of the game.

Arthur L. Hersey, breaking and entering, guilty, continued for sentence, allowed to go.

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WHERE IS HARRY?

Maybe He Followed Florodora Out of Town.

Harry Morton, fourteen years old, whose home is on Partridge street, has been missing for several days and it is thought not unlikely that he followed the Florodora company away.

It is known that the boy has had the stage fever quite badly for some time and he has told his associates more than once that he had a mind to go off with a show sometime.

The aid of the police has been enlisted in the effort to locate the youngster and if Harry, in disguise, is playing a part with the Florodora aggregation or acting as "props" boy, he will be promptly torn from the glamour of stage life and brought back to the prosaic life of old Ports mouth.

A NEW LAW FIRM.

Guy E. Corey, a rising young barrister, has been admitted to the law firm of Emery and Simes and the new firm name will be Emery, Simes & Corey.

Reception committee—Frank McNally, Thomas Loughlin, Edmund Quirk, Bartholomew Mahoney, Frank McCooey, Thomas Leary, William A. Cullen.

RANDOM GOSSIP.

Somebody suggests that the City that they are protectionists, and although perfectly able to pay for the improvement society should seriously consider advocating the passage of an anti-spitting ordinance. There is need of it, all right, judging by the nauseating appearance of the North church corner of the square, and the sanctuary's stone steps, some days. The passage of an anti-spitting ordinance, with instructions to the city marshal to see to its enforcement, would be one of the best ordinances ever put on the city statute book.

Former Street Commissioner Hett says the Sagamore avenue sewer will be completed inside of three weeks and will not cost more than the sum available for sewer building purposes.

The shortest poem: A Chicago druggist who has a little hard coal displayed in his window sums it up as follows:

Once fuel.
Now jewel.

The hunters in the big North woods are all eagerly looking forward to the first fall of light snow. The ground is now covered with dead leaves to such an extent that it is almost impossible to make one's way through the woods without more or less noise. Snow will help matters greatly, however, and good results may be expected as soon as it arrives. Several small snow squalls have already occurred, but there has not been enough yet to affect the situation in the slightest.

Those who attend the United States band concert at Music hall tomorrow afternoon or evening will have the pleasure of hearing several of the world's most noted soloists. We have Mr. Phinney's word of honor that he will bring with him, beside Mr. Zimmerman (the renowned trombone player), A. Shirra and Mauche, America's most noted cornetists; Signor Pafferrilli, clarionette, and Mr. Fisher, the marvelous xylophone artist. Surely this is an array of talent that should round the theatre. These great players will be heard in solo, with full band accompaniment.

The effort that is being made in this city to have a special train run to Manchester Saturday, Nov. 22, the date of the Dartmouth and Brown football game, ought to meet with success.

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"This is the only way to cook venison in the woods or anywhere else. The man who is going into the woods to shoot a deer and to cook and eat venison of his own killing should leave all his broilers and grilling utensils behind."

"There's a lot of money behind that chap," remarked a business man of a loafer in front of one of Portsmouth's financial institutions, this morning.

Twenty-two dogs of the Bruswick Fur club were given a hot run at Barre, Mass., Thursday, by a fox that proved the real thing. At one time Reynard was within two rods of Dr. Heffenger and the doctor, in telling of the sight, states that Mr. Fox was a big dog fox, and that he was so old that he had four inches of white on his tail, so taking this into consideration, the dogs had an animal that for years had given club dogs many a chase.

PERSONALS.

John Barrett is passing the day in Boston.

Fred L. George has returned from a hunting trip down in Maine.

Miss Bessie Legro is visiting relatives in Somersworth.

E. N. McNabb goes to Milltown, Me., today, on a week's outing.

County Solicitor J. W. Kelley went to Haverhill, Mass., this noon on business.

Mrs. J. Howard Grover entertained the Friendship Club on Thursday afternoon and evening.

Misses A. Maude Simpson, Josephine Baker and Ethel Bradgion of York Harbor are passing a week in Boston.

Charles W. Ham and Leonard L. Drew are riding through the White Mountains in the former's automobile.

C. A. Parker, the hustling advance agent for Phinney's band, arrived in town this morning from a trip around the Maine circuit.

Mrs. John Dennett has closed her summer residence at York Village and left for New York, where Capt. Dennett is employed in the life sav ing service.

Miss Susie M. Snow, who accompanied her father, Rev. Elihu Snow to his new home at West Kennebunk last week, will continue her music lessons in York and sometime during the winter will give a concert there.

Dr. W. L. Hawkes, who accompanied Mrs. S. L. Clemens to New York last week, returned Sunday. The trip was made without any bad effect upon Mrs. Clemens, and it is hoped her recovery